

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

NUMBER 40.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
SLACKELFORD & JOHNSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one advance - \$2 00
" " six months - 2 50
" " at the end of the year - 3 00

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!!!

Single copy one year in advance, \$2. To any person furnishing a club of five subscribers accompanied with \$7.50, shall receive a copy of our paper gratis, and also a copy of the Southern Farmer, one of the first Agricultural Journals in the U. S. 12 months.

For a club of 10 subscribers accompanied with \$15, we will give a copy of our paper and also a copy of the Georgia Farmer one year.

For 20 subscribers and \$30 cash, we will give a premium copy of our paper one year, and a copy of the Plow and Hoe, and Georgia Farmer one year.

TESTES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines or less, one dollar; each continuation twenty-five cents. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

One square three months four dollars; one set of squares \$3.00; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate. Yearly advertisements subject to two or three changes during the year. Less than a square charged as a square.

Cash will be required for all kinds of jobs at the time the work is executed.

All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and advertising will be strictly and invariably charged. Office on Main Street, opposite the "Weekly Herald," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

LETTER FROM SENATOR BADGER.

The following letter from the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, a Senator of the United States from North Carolina, is in reply to an invitation to address the Whig Club of Raleigh. It merits the particular attention of whigs who have preferred another candidate for the Presidency to the one who received the nomination of the National Convention.

Raleigh, September 21, 1852.

Editor of the Register—Sir: It was my purpose, when I returned from Washington, to attend and address the Club of our city upon the pending Presidential election. Having been prevented, by a cause beyond my control, from doing what I had thus purposed, I deem it proper, in order to prevent or correct mistake or misstatement respecting my position and views, to submit this communication to you, and to ask that it may be read to the Club.

I am a decided and very earnest supporter of the Whig national nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It is known to you, sir, as well as to many others of my friends, that Gen. Scott was not my first choice for the Presidency; that I preferred Mr. Fillmore, and greatly desired his nomination by the Convention. I will add, in all frankness, that probably no man in the United States was more disappointed, not to say dissatisfied, than I was when that gentleman was passed over.

But what have these preferences, disappointments, and dissatisfactions to do with the important issue now submitted to the American people, and by them soon to be decided? The question is not between Millard Fillmore and Winfield Scott, but between Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce; and, assuming the superiority, in point of qualifications, of Mr. Fillmore over General Scott, it by no means follows that the latter is not immeasurably above Gen. Pierce in his claims upon the nation, and especially the whig party. For Fillmore whigs to retire in gloomy discontent from the contest because the whig of their choice was not selected by the Convention, is to give a preference to men over principles, to names over things; for such whigs to join our opponents and make war upon the nominee of the party, is to desert Mr. Fillmore himself, to repudiate the course he recommends and pursues, and to involve themselves in the pitiable absurdity of supporting democratic men and measures, out of an extreme and exclusive zeal for whig measures and for a decided whig supporter of whig measures.

Is not this so? Let us see: Winfield Scott was nominated by a general Convention of whigs from all the States. That Convention, previous to his nomination, had adopted a set of resolutions embodying the principles of the whig party. General Scott has accepted both the nomination and the resolutions.—To these resolutions no whig, at least no Southern whig, so far as I know, takes any exception. To abandon the nomination, then, so far as this contest is concerned, is clearly to abandon the principles themselves. It is to prefer democratic measures to be carried out by a democratic President, to whig measures to be carried out by a whig named Scott, when these same measures are admitted to be altogether excellent, and to be greatly desired, if carried out by a whig bearing the name of Fillmore. Now, if any man prefers the principles of the democratic party, then it is his duty to support the nominees of that party, but how, in the name of reason and patriotism, can a whig support for President one who will, in the administration of the Government, oppose what the whig believes right, and support what he believes wrong, merely because a different whig has been chosen by the representatives of his party from the one he preferred, to support the right and oppose the wrong?

Again: The Southern whigs were represented in the Convention. A pliant form of principles was proposed and adopted which met their approval. General Scott was nominated, and the nomination was then ratified and confirmed by those Southern whigs

tatives. How then in honor can we, Southern whigs, refuse to support this nomination? It was known to all before the Convention that General Scott's name would be presented to that body. No whig State Convention entered any covenant, interposed any objection against his nomination, or instructed or intimated to their delegates that his rejection should be insisted on. All that Southern whigs deemed indispensable was at their candidate should be a true whig and pledged to support the Compromise. These conditions fulfilled, they everywhere pledged the dominance of their support. These conditions are found in the nominee, and how then can we, with good faith, refuse to sustain him any more than his friends could have refused support to Fillmore had he been selected by the Convention? Such a refusal on their part we should have regarded and denounced as an act of treachery and baseness; and from this may learn to estimate the true character of such a refusal on our part.

It has been said that Gen. Scott has not heartily adopted, does not approve, the platform laid down by the Convention. How is this ascertained? Not from any thing he has written or spoken. In his letter to the President of the Convention he accepts the nomination and the declaration of principles annexed. What he says of the nomination he says of the declaration, and more. If, therefore, what he says amounts to an approval of one, why does it not also of the other?

But, in fact, no man was more decided in favor of the measures of compromise, one and all, than Winfield Scott; and when he pledged himself to that series of resolutions, one of which asserts the final character of the compromise, the fugitive slave law included, he only pledged himself to whatever was approved, and had exerted himself to have passed. Of this the proof before the public is full and ample—so full and ample that no ground is left for denial or doubt.

It has been made an objection to Gen. Scott that he wrote nothing on the compromise before his nomination. If this is an objection, does it not apply with at least equal force to Gen. Pierce? He was specially interrogated by Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and made no reply, or, if he replied, that reply has been withheld from the public. But the question for us is not when Gen. Scott wrote what he wrote, and the position he now occupies, and which he has all along occupied, is decided and hearty support of the whole compromise in all its parts as a final settlement. What more can be required?

It has been objected to Scott that Seward, Greeley, and Weed support him, Well, do not both the Van Buren, Preston King, Hallett, B. F. Butler, David Wilcox, the father of the odious proviso, and many others of like abolition opinions support Pierce? If the support of the latter candidate by Abolitionists is entirely consistent with his soundness on the slavery question, how, in fairness, can it be alleged that the support given to the former, by persons of like opinions, argues any unfeelingness in him upon that question? Is it supposed that Seward will influence Scott? And shall Pierce not be influenced by such men as the Van Buren, King, and Hallett, and Butler, and Wilcox?

But, sir, could we have nominated any candidate to whom our opponents would not have alleged a like objection? Had Fillmore or Webster been nominated—for the injustice done to whom the Loco-foco press have expressed such indignant complaints—would he not have been charged by that press in the South with abolitionism, or at any rate with being unreliable for the South; while at the North he would have been every where arrayed as a pro-slavery man, unfit to be trusted by Northern freemen? Surely he would. Why not? Scott has been charged with cowardice; and surely they who make this charge would not have been withheld by its impiety from charging Webster or Fillmore with abolitionism.

It appears, then, sir, to me, as Mr. Fillmore has said, that Gen. Scott is entitled to the support of every true Whig. Surely we of the South may well confide in him. Born and reared in a Southern State, accustomed to slavery from his infancy, having his relations and the friends of his youth here, what is there in the antecedents of his early life to justify distrust? Honorable in his principles, true to his engagements, and shown in his past life to be far removed from all that has the appearance of fraud or duplicity; a brave soldier, a true patriot, with his name renowned throughout the world for what is noble and lofty and generous, he cannot but be found faithful in every future as he has been in every past emergency. He is a whig, a well-known, long tried whig; he holds our opinions and will maintain our measures in the administration of public affairs. Let us, then, either give him our support or else acknowledge that there is nothing valuable in Whig principles, and dissolve our party organization at once and for ever.

I have made no reference to Mr. Graham, nor because I do not share with you the honest pride of every North Carolina whig in the nomination of that gentleman, and the hearty desires for his election, but because to him no exception has been taken or can be taken. Eminently qualified as he is for discharging the duties of the second office, and fully equal to all the demands of the first, should he be called to fill it, every North Carolina whig should feel that it is just and honorable State pride adds force to the general considerations of patriotism and duty which require him to give a full and energetic support to the Whig nominees. This, for one, I shall certainly do.

Respectfully, your ob't servt.
GEORGE E. BADGER.

He who has most of heart knows most of wrong.

Address of the Whig Central Committee.

We trust every Whig in the State will read the following address and carry out the suggestions advanced in it:

TO THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

You are in the midst of an important and fiercely contested Presidential canvass. The great principles of conservative free government, so dear to every American Whig, are assailed with redoubled energy. In former Presidential contests you have battled zealously for the success of your cherished principles, and victory has uniformly crowned the whig banner of Kentucky. Now, as heretofore, we have an abiding confidence in the truth of our principles, the justice of our cause, and the superior merits of our chosen leaders, Scott and Graham.

We urge upon our friends in the different counties of the State to give their immediate attention to the all important duty of organization. Let every whig regard this appeal as addressed to himself individually. All have a duty to perform in this respect—all can do something in aid of this object.

In his letter to the President of the Convention he accepts the nomination and the declaration of principles annexed. The signs of the times are auspicious. Every indication, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union, is favorable to the success of our candidates. Never had the Whigs more powerful incentives to unite effort than the present time—never a more encouraging prospect of a complete and crowning triumph. Will you not, one and all, put forth the exertions essential to so glorious a result?

Work, WORK, from this time until the election, to bring the issues fairly before the people. Work for the Old Hero who has worked forty years for our country. Repel the shanders upon his fair fame, by spreading abroad the glorious facts of his gallant life. Now is the time for active effort, to arouse our friends so as to secure a full turn out of the Whig strength at the polls. Let there be a full vote, and Kentucky will go for Scott and Graham, by a very large majority. Bring out all the voters. This once accomplished, and the triumph is ours. Fellow-Whigs! Look to it!

JAMES HARLAN,
A. G. HODGES,
THOS. D. TILFORD,
W. T. HERNDON,
ORLANDO BROWN,
JACOB SWIGERT,
J. B. TEMPLE,
Whig Central Committee.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6, 1852.

(C) Three things to love—Courage, Gentleness, Affectionateness.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, Dignity, Gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, Arrogance, Ingratitude.

Three things to despise—Meanness, Affectation, Envy.

Three things to reverence—Religion, Justice, Self-Denial.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, Frankness, Freedom.

Three things to wish for—Health, Friends, a Cheerful Spirit.

Three things to pray for—Faith, Peace, Purity of heart.

Three things to esteem—Wisdom, Prudence, Firmness.

Three things to like—Cordiality, good Humor, Mirthfulness.

Three things to suspect—Flattery, Self-righteousness, Sudden Affection.

Three things to avoid—Illness, Locquacity, Flippant Jesting.

Three things to cultivate—Good Books, Good Friends, Good Humor.

Three things to covet for—Honour, Country, Friends.

Three things to govern—Temper, Impulse, the Tongue.

YOUNG MEN.—The most anxious moment in the history of a young man is that moment when he forsakes the paternal roof, and goes forth into the world to seek a livelihood. The interest of life are crowded into that period. The tears of a mother, the counsels of a father, consecrate that eventful moment. Away from old associates, and settled in some new home, how apt the former restraints are to be thrown off. The lesson of virtue now comes; the test of principle is now applied. If he hold fast his integrity, the prayers of his father and mother, rising oft when the still dews are falling, will bring blessings as thick as the manna that fell round the camp of the Israelites, down upon his path. But if he prove faithless, then will memory embitter his life; then will his parents welcome the grave, that they may hide their dishonor in it. Surely he would. Why not?

Scott has been charged with cowardice; and surely they who make this charge would not have been withheld by its impiety from charging Webster or Fillmore with abolitionism.

It appears, then, sir, to me, as Mr. Fillmore has said, that Gen. Scott is entitled to the support of every true Whig. Surely we of the South may well confide in him. Born and reared in a Southern State, accustomed to slavery from his infancy, having his relations and the friends of his youth here, what is there in the antecedents of his early life to justify distrust?

Honorable in his principles, true to his engagements, and shown in his past life to be far removed from all that has the appearance of fraud or duplicity; a brave soldier, a true patriot, with his name renowned throughout the world for what is noble and lofty and generous, he cannot but be found faithful in every future as he has been in every past emergency. He is a whig, a well-known, long tried whig; he holds our opinions and will maintain our measures in the administration of public affairs.

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Eminently qualified as he is for discharging the duties of the second office,

and fully equal to all the demands of the first, should he be called to fill it, every North Carolina whig should feel that it is just and honorable State pride adds force to the general considerations of patriotism and duty which require him to give a full and energetic support to the Whig nominees. This, for one, I shall certainly do.

Respectfully, your ob't servt.
GEORGE E. BADGER.

He who has most of heart knows most of wrong.

—“I think our church will last a good many years yet,” said a waggish deacon to his minister. “I see the sleepers are very sound.”

Emerson.

A Patch on both Knees.

The following is one of the cleverest essays we have met for many a day.—Similar in style, it is not inferior to Franklin's best:

TO THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

We trust every Whig in the State will read the following address and carry out the suggestions advanced in it:

POETRY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Stream of Life.

BY J. D. R.

“For here we have no continuing city, but

we seek one to come.”—Hebrews—13, 14.

I saw a streamlet gushing forth,

‘Mid the stony mountains of the North—

A pure, cold, clear tide;

White o'er it bent, in modest green,

The sylvan daughters of the scene,

Guarding its infantile site.

I saw it trace the amber vale,

Rushing its story to the gale,

And elate in the sun,

Again through rasset vales to weep,

Or, gurgling o'er the mountain's steep,

A dubious torrent.

I frequent calms but soon to sigh—

“On that ocean-storm we ride—

How distant seems the shore,

And, as it mourns my weary car,

Sounded like fainting notes of prayer.

“Then all its toils were o'er.”

It's frequent calm but soon to sigh—

“On that ocean-storm we ride—

How distant seems the shore,

And, as it mourns my weary car,

The Frankfort Commonwealth publishes the following copy of the Democratic ticket of Fayette county Ky., in 1828:

JACKSON.
T H E T A R I F F .
I N T E R N A L I M P R O V E M E N T .
T h e P e o p l e ' s R i g h t s .

Freemen, cheer the Hickory Tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee;
Over freedom's land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on the Lion's grave.'

For Congress,
BENJAMIN TAYLOR.
For State Legislature.

MCCALLA—PAYNE—HUNT.

So here the Democrats in 1828, when a high protective tariff was in full operation and when a splendid and general system of internal improvements was in contemplation, claimed the tariff and internal improvements as distinguishing measures of the Democratic party. We may add, that, in the same year, 1828, all the members of the Democratic or Jackson electoral ticket of Kentucky put forth a handbill under their own names which was circulated by tens of thousands and republished in all the Democratic papers, insisting that Jackson and the Democracy were in favor of the efficient protection of American industry by a tariff, and that, if John Q. Adams should be elected and the Whigs should continue in power, the tariff would not be sustained with sufficient vigor. And afterwards two Democratic State Conventions, one of them held as late as 1842, resolved unanimously in favor of the protection of American industry by tariff duties and even designated the particular branches of industry which they thought should be energetically protected by such duties.

What a very consistent party is! It adopts, discards, adopts again and discards again every kind of doctrine, and always professes to be governing itself in its adopting and its discarding by the strict letter of the constitution and to feel a perfect horror for latitudinarian construction. A statesman might as well himself to the tail of a weathercock as go with the Lococo party.—*Lou. Jour.*

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
John A. Moore, Esq., and Thos. I. Gopis, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Irvine, Monday October 18.

Proctor, Tuesday October 19.

Booneville, Wednesday October 20.

Jackson, Friday October 22.

London, Monday October 23.

Religious Notice.
Elder Wm. Rash is expected to preach in the Baptist Church in this place, next Saturday and Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day.

October 15th 1852.

The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the Baptist Church at 10 o'clock A. M. Ky. River at Clax's Ferry, Bedon Drane and Farmer are preaching day and night to divine audience.

49 have at this time united with the Tate's Creek church, embracing all ages from 90 years old to 14. Pray for the Lord for his blessings.

MARRIED.
The 30th ultimo, in Franklin county Ky., by Rev. James McCall, Mr. George R. Gates, Paint Lick, Garrison town, to Miss Malinda Perris, of Rockcastle county.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Johnson, Miss Miranda Oldham to Mr. Joseph Roark, all of this country.

On the 11th inst., at the Residence of Ed. B. Jarman, by the Rev. H. P. Johns, Mrs. Mary W. S. Price of Richmond, to Mr. Thomas Asbury, a man of great wealth. May peace, plenty and happiness attend you through life. But remember,

"The kindest and the happiest pair,
Will have occasion to forbear,
And something every day they live,
To pity and perhaps forgive."

DIED.
On Sunday last, October 10, Mildred consort of William Stone. Obituary notice next week.

COMMERCIAL.
D R Y G O O D S .

Together with **300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.**, all of which have been recently bought from the latest importations, and will be offered to Wholesale and Retail dealers at the lowest prices, and upon favorable terms.

FREE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—1852.

For President of the U. States
JOHN PARKER HALE, of New Hampshire.
For Vice President
GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR KY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Geo. D. Blakley, of Logan.
Jno. G. Fee, of Lewis.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Jas. H. Spillman of Garrard.
John Wash. of Anderson.

David W. Farris, of Lewis.

David Morgan of Floyd.

James Lashbrook, of Daviess.

J. D. Gregg, of Bracken.

S. Foster, of Owen.

A. W. Campbell, of Lincoln.

Joseph Glazebrook, of Barren.

A. W. Blinn, of Campbell.

By order of the committee.

C. M. CLAY, Ga. F. D. C. Com.

WHITE HALL, Madison co., Sept. 10.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated Arabian Liniment is well known

to possess the most wonderfully healing, pen-

etrating, and stimulating properties, and by its

prompting and skillful application has pre-

vented all other medications, as far as is under-

stood by the most scientific physicians, has placed

it far beyond any similar remedy ever intro-

duced to the people of the United States. It stim-

ulates the absorbents to increased action, and

thus enables nature to throw off disease—it

peneetrates to the bones, it's powerfully analge-

sic, and relieves nervous tension, producing

a perfect cure, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

the whole frame. Owing to its remarkable

properties, it purifies and neutralizes that

poisonous, corrosive principle which renders

all old ulcers so difficult to heal; it there-

fore is peculiarly adapted to their speedy cure.

This Liniment from its penetrating, and

strengthening qualities has been found to be a

specific for Paralysis or Palsy, Whitesides

Spasmodic Convulsions, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

and various complaints involving the

respiratory system. It has a specific for the

cessation of Rheumatism of twenty to thirty years

standing, and affection of the Spine wherein

the entire spinal column was so crooked and

distorted, that the patient could not walk or

stand without artificial support. Numerous

cases of Paralysis have been cured when the flesh

had withered, leaving nothing but the dried

skin, and the bones, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

and the skin, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

and the skin, &c., &c., &c.,

AGRICULTURAL.



Enemies of Wheat.

THE WHEAT WEevil.—Our wheat the present season has been injured by an insect. On examining the heads of wheat affected, a number of small maggots of a yellow color will be found preying on the grain, and in some heads it will be nearly all destroyed. Most of our farmers call this the weevil, but some say it is the effects of the Hessian fly. Can you give us any light?

G. S. Canandaigua, N. Y.

While attending the trial of Reapers at Geneva, we noticed that the wheat upon which the reapers were testing their powers was very much injured by the wheat fly, and as it became a matter of conversation among the many who congregated, we noticed that it was generally attributed to the weevil. As our correspondent requests, we will endeavor to throw a little light on the subject.

The Wheat Weevil is a beetle, and does its mischief in the granary. The female deposits her eggs upon wheat in granaries, and the young larvae immediately burrows into the grain of which it eats the interior. It is sometimes very abundant in old granaries. Perhaps the best way to destroy them is to starve them out by putting no wheat in the place infested by them for one season, and in the mean time make extraordinary exertions to ferret them out by cleaning, whitewashing, &c.

The Hessian Fly deposits her eggs on the young shoots of fall wheat in October. The worms, which are hatched in a few days, descend to the lower part of the stem near the earth, where they become changed into grubs having the appearance of wax seed, when they remain during the winter, destroying the plant by sucking its juices.

The Wheat Fly is the insect that does the mischief of which our correspondent complains. They have somewhat the appearance of the mosquito, of yellow color, with clear wings. They are seen in June, when the wheat is in flower, and the eggs are deposited during the evening, in the scales of the chaff. The maggots are of a yellow or brownish color, and eat the young seed as it is formed. The maggots fall to the ground to change into chrysalises, and come forth again the next summer. Lime and ashes at the rate of half a bushel each, sown on the grain as soon as they make their appearance, has been recommended, and may be of advantage, though we have had no experience in its use. After an invasion of these insects, burn the stubble, if possible, plow deep, and sow no wheat on the same field for two seasons.

Genesee Farmer.

Use of Tomatoes & Elderberries. In reply to the inquiry in the Cultivator whether green tomatoes can be applied to any useful purpose, I may just state how they have been used in my mother's family for several years past, and thought to be very good.

As late in the season as we can obtain a sufficient quantity of ripe tomatoes and green ones together, we make them into a jam, by using two parts of tomatoes (after the skins have been taken off) to one part of molasses or wet sugar, and stewing them together till sufficiently done to keep—say an hour or more. If the weather should be very warm after the jam is made, it may heat over. We generally use more ripe tomatoes than green ones for making sliced pickles similar to the "Indian pickles," except that we put with the sliced tomatoes nearly an equal quantity of cabbage cut fine, and use less onion. For both jam and pickles we frequently use the tomatoes after they are somewhat frost-bitten.

Elderberries are very good when dried, mixed with a small quantity of dried currants or some other sour fruit. In preparing them for use, they require but little stewing, and should have a tea-spoonful of flour moistened and stirred into them just before they are done, to thicken them a little. Vinegar is sometimes used instead of sour fruit, but it is not so good.

Respectfully thy friend,
MARY BROWN.
Near Zanesfield, Logan Co., 9mo. 21st 1852.—Ohio Cultivator.

Remedy for the Grain Weevil. In a former number of your valuable Journal, I observed a description of the grain weevil, and some directions in regard to its extermination. Deeming it a matter of much interest to the farmer, miller and the grain dealer, permit me to recommend a plan which I have always found very effectual. Take air-slacked lime, pass it through a fine sieve, and apply it at the rate of four quarts to the hundred bushels of grain, in the following manner: First, sweep the floor of the granary perfectly clean; then sprinkle a little lime regularly over it, either with the hand or sieve, as may be most convenient; then place the grain on the lime to the depth of six inches. Apply the lime as before, and rake thoroughly with a hand rake. Continue placing the lime and grain in alternate layers to any extent that may be required; always being careful to mix well. Lime may be applied to any kind of grain, without fear of injury, and will be found to be a most certain preventive of that destructive insect, the weevil.

Farm Journal.

SAVING Seed. In selecting your seeds, be sure to select such only as are of the largest size, and from the most perfect plants. Winnow out the small and light seeds.

This system pursued for a few years, with regularity, will be sure to produce a superior class of results.

With parsnips, save the crown tufts only, with cabbage, the produce of the middle collar, only of seed stalks, discarding them off from the outside, and separating the light seed with care.

Beg seed should be most thoroughly and rapidly dried; for if dried slowly, a portion of seed in each capsule will be found to have softened.

Do not leave seeds hanging on bushes during showers, with the outer pods moistened; their color and quality are sure to be injured by the next day's sun.

Why is a printing office at the dinner hour like a deserted bear's den? Because the cubs have left.

DR. GUYOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

THE original and only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of Consumption and disease of the lungs when they are supposed to be affected by the free use of Mercury, is Dr. Guyott's.

The Shaker prepared "Yellow Dock," and the "Red Honeys Sarsaparilla," are invaluable remedies from which Dr. Guyott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is formed, and the Laboratory of Dr. Guyott has given us the virtues of these roots in their perfection. His preparation contains all the corrective properties of the roots, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy.

Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine until it was found that it could not be further improved.

Accordingly, we find it resort to almost universally in cause of Hepatic, Scorbutic and other complaints for general prostration of all the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, by trying the patience and so injurious to health.

Richard Runyon, Attorney and Counsellor.

WE will attend promptly to all business referred to him in any of the Courts of Madison and the adjoining counties, and the Court of Appeals.

Office in the public square, nearly opposite the Court House, and the same also occupied by Dr. Walker.

Richardson, Jan. 30—31-4.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RICHARD RUNYON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

AT THE PLAZA.

WE will attend promptly to all business referred to him in any of the Courts of Madison and the adjoining counties, and the Court of Appeals.

Office in the public square, nearly opposite the Court House, and the same also occupied by Dr. Walker.

Richardson, Jan. 30—31-4.

LAW NOTICE.

C. F. BURNAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AT THE PLAZA.

WILL attend strictly to any business in his profession that may be entrusted to him in the courts of all the adjoining Counties.

Office in the public square, nearly opposite the Court House, and the same also occupied by Dr. Walker.

Richardson, Jan. 30—31-4.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

AT THE PLAZA.

WILL practice strictly to any business in his profession that may be entrusted to him in the courts of all the adjoining Counties.

Office in the public square, nearly opposite the Court House, and the same also occupied by Dr. Walker.

Richardson, Jan. 30—31-4.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

Tallopoo Co., Ala., Jan. 2, 1852.

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